

ENLIST FOR THE WAR
AGAINST THE JINGOES

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AMERICAN SOCIALIST

OUR TICKET THIS YEAR
For President
ALLAN L. BENSON
For Vice-President
GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

VOL. II. No. 36. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916 50c per year; \$1 per year outside United States; 25c for 40 weeks in Clubs of 4 or more except in Chicago

Benson And Kirkpatrick 1916 Standard Bearers

Party Membership Shows Big Growth As Presidential Struggle Starts

National Executive Committee Meeting In Chicago Begins Raising Campaign Fund, Takes Up Literature Problem, Discusses Mexican Situation And Drafts Party Platform.

THREE MONTHS ahead of all the other political parties, the Socialist Party this year enters the great 1916 presidential contest immediately with the nomination of its candidates for president and vice president as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT: ALLAN L. BENSON, of Yonkers, New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK, of Newark, New Jersey.

These standard bearers were chosen on the first ballot by the rank and file of the party, thru national referendum. The detailed vote by states is given in another column.

With the nomination of candidates for president and vice president, the Socialist Party launches its 1916 presidential campaign as lowering war clouds threaten the nation on every hand; as the powers of plunder are organizing their forces with greater care than ever to further subdue the working class and keep it in continued servility to the looters of the land.

DARKEST HOUR IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

While the United States government is sending its troops into Mexico and President Wilson is assuming a more bellicose position than ever toward the warring countries of Europe, the Socialist Party enters the field first in this year's campaign.

"The campaign is opening in the darkest hour of the modern world's history," declared Allan L. Benson, of Yonkers, when told of his nomination as the Socialist Party presidential candidate. "If Socialism can't save this nation from 'preparedness' and the other evils that the capitalist system is bringing upon it, I don't know what can."

"In regard to the Mexican situation, I will say just this," he continued. "I do not believe in permitting Mexicans or any other persons to come into this country to murder our men and women. But at the same time I am not persuaded that the recent occurrence at Columbus was an uninspired act of Mexican bandits.

WOULD FORCE ARMY ON NATION.

"I debated a few months ago with one of these 'preparedness' men. In a conversation I had with him after the formal meeting was over, he told me that he would not be at all sorry to see this country at war with Mexico; that he would welcome such an outbreak. His reason was that this would force us to raise a big army.

"It is not unusual to have acts in America get their inspiration from New York, and for this reason I am inclined to be very suspicious of the whole affair. Certainly it would be very much to the interest of the 'preparedness' people to use the Mexican question as a club to compel the country to do something it is manifestly unwilling to do; that is, saddle itself with an enormous army.

"Of course, we should take care of our own people. But at the same time we should investigate to see if those murders by Mexicans were inspired by Wall Street. And, in case we discover that this was so, we should legally and with all due formality hang a number of gentlemen: who frequent that thoroughfare."

PREPARE FOR CAMPAIGN.

Before the complete returns in the national referendum had been received, the party national executive committee met at the national office in Chicago and began making preparations for the great struggle now before us.

The executive committee members were enthused by the report of National Secretary Walter Lanfersiek that the party membership for January and February had shown big gains. Secretary Lanfersiek reported that, "For the month of January the membership was 89,915; for February 97,730, or an average for the two months of 93,822."

Reporting on the financial condition of the party, Secretary Lanfersiek said, "The financial condition of the party is better today than it has been for months. The dues receipts for February were greater than for any month since January 1915." This in spite of the fact that the dues from the German Federation are not included, the secretary being out of the city on a lecture tour.

The growth of the party membership is not entirely reflected in the dues receipts, since there is a steady increase in the dual stamps sold, showing that women are coming into the party with their husbands.

As this issue of The American Socialist went to press the executive committee had under consideration the platform for this year's campaign. The Mexican situation will also be taken up. The question of raising funds and issuing literature for the campaign had already been discussed. The committee decided that its chief work at the present time must be to raise funds for the incoming executive committee, which will begin its work July 1, leaving the expenditure of these funds to the new committee.

It was voted to appeal directly to all the party locals for the initial campaign contributions.

CRUSADE FOR ONE MILLION DIMES STARTS.

As this was decided the first returns were received in the crusade to raise "One Million Dimes to Challenge Wall Street's Millions." This crusade is outlined in detail in an article by Max Sherover on Page Two.

The committee voted to suggest to the incoming executive committee that a special bi-weekly campaign publication be started six or eight weeks prior to the election in November, to provide suitable literature for house to house distribution during the closing months of the struggle.

James H. Maurer, who served on a committee with Morris Hillquit, of New York City, to call on President Wilson and urge the peace resolution introduced in congress by Rep. Meyer London, gave an enthusiastic report on the work of the lone Socialist in congress and told of the visit to the White House. He also reported on the hearing on London's peace resolution before the foreign affairs committee of the house. He said great good had already been accomplished by the hearings, whether the committee acted favorably or not, and that London's peace resolution could be cited as one of the great accomplishments of the Socialist movement in its struggle for world-peace and against war.

It was decided to send Dr. I. M. Rubinov, of New York City, as the representative of the party, to appear before the house labor committee, at the hearings April 6, on London's joint resolution proposing a commission to draft plans for a national insurance fund, for old age pensions and unemployment and sickness insurance.

OUR CANDIDATES



ALLAN L. BENSON
FOR PRESIDENT

GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK
FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MESSAGE FROM BENSON.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 12.—To the members of the Socialist Party of the United States:

COMRADES: The campaign of 1916 opens at a time when the world is passing thru the blackest period of modern history. What the civilization of the future is to be or indeed, whether there is to be any civilization, is beyond the power of the human mind to know. Humanity having sown in ignorance, is reaping in agony.

It is for us in this dark hour of the world's need to consecrate ourselves anew to the principles for which we stand. It is for us, who know what it was that unloosed upon Europe titanic forces of destruction to proclaim to all men that upon the capitalist system lies the guilt. In the United States the sun is still shining, but its rays are coming thru a rift in black clouds that may at any moment shut off the light and turn on the lightning. If ever there was need of devotion to a just cause, it is now.

If ever there was a time when our philosophy should be convincing it is now. Yesterday, we were dismissed as unpleasant theorists, today Europe is writing in letters of fire and blood athwart her midnight sky: "This war was caused by the greeds and hatreds engendered by the capitalist system." Great groups of capitalists fell out over a matter of trade and plunder—wherefore millions were made to die.

The party has asked me to step out, for a moment, from the ranks and assume new duties. With unfeigned humility I answer the call, resolved to do my best. I am profoundly grateful for the confidence of the party that has so long honored and will forever honor our great comrade, Eugene V. Debs. In the position to which the party has called me, I feel as did Thomas Jefferson when he went to Paris to become the American minister to France. "You have come," asked the Parisians, "to take Dr. Franklin's place?" Mr. Jefferson always replied: "Nobody can take Benjamin Franklin's place. I am only his successor." I am but the successor of Comrade Debs. I trust that his great example may forever inspire each of us to be not only loyal and true, but energetic and persistent in the propagation of the principles of Socialism.

ALLAN L. BENSON.

KIRKPATRICK ON PACIFIC COAST.

Efforts to reach George R. Kirkpatrick on the Pacific Coast, where he is lecturing on The American Socialist's Lecture Course, have been fruitless. So it is impossible to publish a message from the Socialist Party's vice presidential candidate in this issue. It is hoped that it will be possible to do so in the next issue.

Here's Story Of Benson's Life

ALLEN L. Benson, son of Adelbert L. and Rose Morris Benson, was born in Plainwell, Allegan County, Mich., Nov. 6, 1871. His father, in early life was a factory worker, later a country miller. His mother died when he was an infant, and he lived until he was twelve years old with his grandfather, a farmer, at Silver Creek, Mich. He attended district school, and when he was fourteen years old, worked on a farm for \$8 a month. At the age of fifteen, his father's mill having burned, he was compelled to forego his intention to go to college and become a lawyer. He left home and found work in a chair factory at \$3.50 a week. After a year of this, he went to work in a paper mill. While thus engaged at Otsego, Mich., he became the friend of Chauncey A. Barnes, the village druggist, who was also school director. Mr. Barnes obtained for Benson an opportunity to become the janitor of the village schools at \$19 a month—and go to school. A year in the Otsego high school was the only schooling Benson ever had except in district schools. Before the end of the year, he took a teacher's examination and was given a certificate entitling him to teach a district school. In Gun Plains township, he was hired to teach a winter term in a country school where the regular practice of some of the farmer boys was to thrash the teacher. About two months after the term began, they tried to whip Benson. He cleaned the school out—but rather too vigorously—the school directors thought he had gone too far, though he had done no more than use his fists. Benson, who had already discovered that country school teaching did not interest him, promptly resigned, and began to lay plans to get into a large city and do newspaper work. His interest in newspaper work arose from the fact that while in school at Otsego, a paragraph that he wrote for the village editor brought him an offer of \$2 a week to turn in local items.

Benson and a farmer boy whom he had stimulated with dreams of conquest in the city left Otsego in April, 1891. At Kalamazoo, they flipped coins to determine whether they should go to Chicago, as Benson wanted to do, or to Detroit. The other boy won. In Detroit, they both went to work for the Peninsular Car Company, Benson working as a machine hand. Every Saturday afternoon, Benson laid off to scour the Detroit newspaper offices for a job as a reporter. The next month he found such a job—at \$6 a week. He had borrowed \$5 from Mr. Barnes to make the trip and out of this wage he saved the \$5—eating whenever the necessary money was available.

In the fall, Benson went to Ann Arbor as the managing editor of the Washtenaw Daily Times. The following spring, he became one of the telegraph editors of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. During the next 14 years, he was successively telegraph editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, a newspaper writer in San Francisco, assistant managing editor of the Detroit Journal, managing editor of the Detroit Journal, and managing editor of the Washington (D.C.) Times. It was while Benson was the editor of the Detroit Times that he became a Socialist. He promptly began writing Socialist editorials for the paper, and continued to do so, finally in violation of orders, for two years he left the Times—resigned—because of bitter disagreement with the publisher over Socialism.

FOR THE last nine years, Benson has been a magazine writer in New York. He is married, has four children, lives in Yonkers, a suburb of New York, does his writing at home and seldom goes to the office of the magazine for which he works.

WIN AT BARRE, VT.

We have just received a telegram from John T. Callaghan, of Barre, Vt., announcing that, "First Socialist mayor in Barre, Vt., Robert Gordon, elected by a vote of 842 to 681, and Socialist alderman in ward four, Clyde H. Reynolds, by a vote of 126 to 113." This good news should cheer the comrades where the spring municipal campaigns are just starting.

THE ten million women wage-slaves in American industry are a standing and shaming rebuke to the petty male tyrants calling themselves men who deprive them of the ballot and deny them the right of political protest against the system that enslaves and robs them.

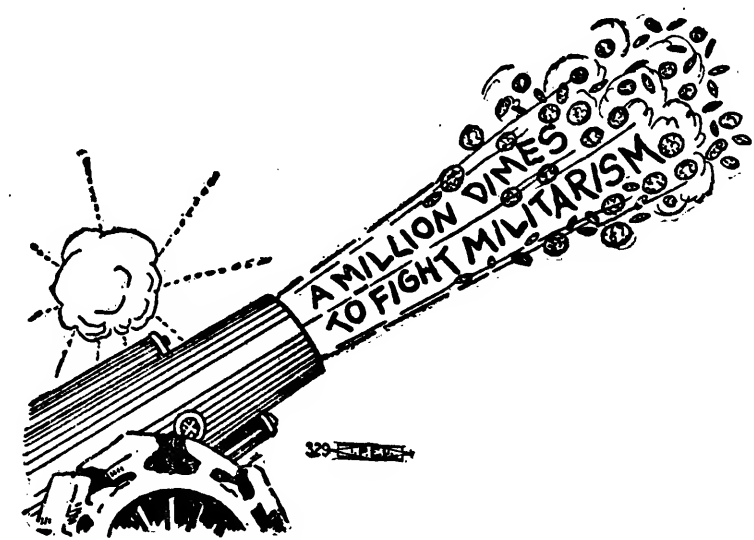
VOTE BY STATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

	Allen L. Benson	Arthur Le Sueur	James H. Maurer
Alabama	124	3	10
Alaska			
Arizona	158	81	16
Arkansas	250	7	38
California	964	63	332
Colorado	248	14	62
Connecticut	141	25	239
Delaware			
District of Columbia	44	5	55
Florida	165	6	21
Georgia	35	2	9
Idaho	279	37	25
Illinois	936	333	1119
Indiana	727	25	190
Iowa	321	65	79
Kansas	617	67	85
Kentucky	159	19	13
Louisiana	219	26	18
Maine	161	1	92
Maryland	54	8	106
Massachusetts	244	288	991
Michigan	385	327	388
Minnesota	773	419	586
Mississippi	42		4
Missouri	283	33	343
Montana	225	24	85
Nebraska	159	26	40
Nevada	129	8	15
New Hampshire	59	28	177
New Jersey	169	28	740
New Mexico	105	26	11
New York	863	214	2728
North Carolina	14	5	6
North Dakota	109	259	13
Ohio	735	137	707
Oklahoma	2620	138	106
Oregon	330	24	125
Pennsylvania	893	129	1507
Rhode Island	47		77
South Carolina	10	5	4
South Dakota	256	41	10
Tennessee	128	16	25
Texas	359	232	21
Utah	100	7	24
Vermont	20	37	67
Virginia	142	13	29
Washington	1002	193	283
West Virginia	210	27	51
Wisconsin	578	61	526
Wyoming	58	46	66
TOTALS	16,639	3,495	12,268

VOTE BY STATES FOR VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

	George R. Kirkpatrick	Kate Richards	O. Hare
Alabama		70	67
Alaska			
Arizona		127	75
Arkansas		87	208
California		848	478
Colorado		167	149
Connecticut		317	80
Delaware			
District of Columbia		53	50
Florida		38	105
Georgia		27	19
Idaho		198	140
Illinois		1740	587
Indiana		570	372
Iowa		234	235
Kansas		256	421
Kentucky		97	172
Louisiana		155	92
Maine		136	37
Maryland		1247	230
Massachusetts		779	238
Michigan		1322	333
Minnesota		441	214
Mississippi		197	168
Missouri		112	113
Montana		77	74
Nebraska		211	50
Nevada		759	171
New Hampshire		55	109
New Jersey		3018	707
New Mexico		15	10
North Carolina		208	172
North Dakota		1158	408
Ohio		968	1825
Oklahoma		304	192
Oregon		1855	593
Pennsylvania		101	32
Rhode Island		10	9
South Carolina		182	125
South Dakota		53	113
Tennessee		84	509
Texas		108	22
Utah		37	41
Vermont		121	62
Virginia		932	593
Washington		139	145
West Virginia		794	344
Wisconsin		108	61
Wyoming			
TOTAL	20,597	11,118	

People's Dimes To Challenge Wall Street's Millions In Great Fight Against Preparedness



One Million Workers to Organize Their Ten Cent Pieces in Nation-Wide Campaign Against Militarism and War.

By MAX SHEROVER.

ONE HUNDRED and twenty thousand letters left Chicago to go forth into that many working class homes urging the workers to stake their dimes against Wall Street's Millions in a great challenging fight on militarism and war. The dimes sent in by the workers will be used in the coming presidential campaign to cover the entire country with literature and speakers. No town, no matter what its size, will be left untouched by this campaign. It is to be the banner year in Socialist agitation and propaganda.

The plan, in brief, is this. Every person receiving a letter from the National Office of the Socialist Party is asked to send in a dime. There are also five letters, envelopes and coin cards enclosed which are to be sent on to five friends or acquaintances, thus establishing a powerful chain.

This is a critical year for the Socialist movement in America and yet it presents a rare opportunity to reach the masses on an issue that the economic rulers of this country are trying to force down the people's throats. "Preparedness," a cloak beneath which militarism is hidden, is their issue. Maddened by the taste of fabulous profits made out of war orders, they want to provide a home market for the instruments of hell, when the orders cease to come from Europe. If we, by our indifference, permit their schemes for "preparedness" to be successfully foisted upon the nation, then this country is doomed to repeat the bloody tragedy that Europe is staging now. The future welfare of the masses of this country is in the greatest danger once Wall Street succeeds in putting a "preparedness" program over on the people of this country. This is the issue, and our fight is upon it. Our battle cry must be "not a man and not a dollar for war". But the people whose minds are daily being poisoned by the prostituted press must be reached, and we must reach them and open their eyes so that they may see the truth.

Resolve now to throw your dime, your time and your energy into this supreme battle of the hour. If you are not among the 120,000 whom the first letter reaches, then just place a dime in an envelope with your name and address and state that you want to become a link in this great chain. By return mail a set of five letters, envelopes and coin cards will be sent to you. You will send these letters on to your friends and thus you will have helped in this great fight against the monster of militarism. Send your dime now to the National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison street, Chicago. Send it now. Don't postpone it for another day. The enemy is upon us. We must fight him now and fight him to a finish.

The American Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGLISH, Editor
WALTER LANTIER, Business Manager
RYAN WALKER, Cartoonist

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BUNDLE RATES.—Bundle Rates One Year to one Address: 4 copies, \$1.50; 8 copies, \$2.50; 12 copies, \$3.50; 16 copies, \$4.50; 20 copies, \$5.50; 24 copies, \$6.50; 28 copies, \$7.50; 32 copies, \$8.50; 36 copies, \$9.50; 40 copies, \$10.50; 44 copies, \$11.50; 48 copies, \$12.50; 52 copies, \$13.50; 56 copies, \$14.50; 60 copies, \$15.50; 64 copies, \$16.50; 68 copies, \$17.50; 72 copies, \$18.50; 76 copies, \$19.50; 80 copies, \$20.50; 84 copies, \$21.50; 88 copies, \$22.50; 92 copies, \$23.50; 96 copies, \$24.50; 100 copies, \$25.50.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth while boiled down for you so that you can get the news in a few minutes and have time to read the daily capitalist papers.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

Declared Germany's artillery ring around Verdun has no parallel in history of the present war; Kaiser plans blockade of British coast.

Gasoline tank exploded and 18 die in city jail at El Paso, Tex.

All railroads in reports to interstate commerce commission show big gains in net earnings.

Wage increase decided on at meeting of bituminous coal operators and miners; anthracite conference also on.

Pres. Wilson picks N. D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, secretary of war to succeed Garrison, resigned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

Wilson foreign policy upheld by house of representatives by vote of two to one; resolution warning Americans off belligerent ships tabled.

Villa takes 15 Americans as hostages; Carranza government denies report that Felix Diaz has entered Mexico.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

Russians declare that Turks massacred 40,000 Armenians before the fall of Erzerum.

Steel trust, mixed with war profits, plans to start new mill costing \$25,000 at Gary, Ind.

Fifty German warships reported moving westward in North Sea looking for fight.

French counter attacks again reported successful in driving Germans back from part of ground gained around Verdun.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

Villa, Mexican bandit, invades United States at Columbus, N. Mex., killing 17 Americans; United States in turn invades Mexico on pretext of punishing Villa bandit.

Germany declares war on Portugal for alleged breach of neutrality; French repulse additional furious rushes of Germans in west.

TYOMIES, FINNISH DAILY, IS EXCLUDED FROM CANADA.

The Americans have become so accustomed to the enjoyment of the freedom of speech and press that they can hardly believe that a newspaper, whatever its nature, would be denied the right of being circulated thru the mails. However, that is what has happened just very recently. Tyomies, the largest Finnish Socialist paper in this country, which is published at Superior, Wisc., has been excluded from Canada by the postal authorities. The following official letter speaks for itself:

"Post Office Department, General."

"Second Assistant Postmaster General."

"Washington, March 2, 1916."

"Postmaster, Superior, Wis."

"Your attention is invited to the following extract from a letter of the postal administration of Canada dated 28th ultimo, viz:

"I have the honor to inform you that the Tyomies, a daily paper printed in the Finnish language and published by the Tyomies Publishing Co., Superior, Wisc., has been placed on the list of newspapers prohibited from transmission by post in Canada."

"Please cause the publishers of the paper in question to be properly informed respecting the matter, and such action to be taken by your office as will prevent the acceptance of copies of said paper for mailing to Canada."

"Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General."

"Copy."

"Superior, Wisconsin, March 6, 1916."

We have not yet been informed as to what are the alleged reasons for the exclusion. But the publishing company will find that out and will use all the means at its command in trying to re-establish the rights of the paper.

If the exclusion should prove permanent it would result in a serious loss to the paper, for it has about 2,000 subscribers in Canada. And it would be even a greater loss to the subscribers, for the reason that they cannot get what they want, there being no socialist paper published in the Finnish language in Canada.

We believe that the exclusion of the paper has been accomplished by the enemies of the paper who have maliciously misinformed the Canadian postal authorities. We cannot but

In The World Of Labor.

By MAX S. HAYES.

ENGLISH working people are commenting in terms of derision and scorn on a recent banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, which was graced by the presence of Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Cabinet members and dignitaries. The hopioli point out that wines and liquors flowed like water, that the turtle soup cost \$3.50 a quart, that the trout and squab and other epicurean sections of the gargantuan feed were equally expensive, and yet all these notables, say the ring-leaders of the unwashed, are continually urging the poor to practice economy and fight for King and country. Three days before the feast Lord Darnley, it is stated, stood up in the House of Lords and recommended the allowances made to the wives and children of soldiers and sailors should be cut down. What all the grumbling will amount to cannot be foretold.

AN EASTERN daily announces that one of the latest "efficiency" schemes to be introduced has made its appearance in a big paper mill at Lawrence, Mass. If a worker is compelled to retire to the lavatory he presses an electric button which notifies a clerk in the office, who in turn opens the door to the closet. The exit and return to work is made by the same button-pressing process. In this manner the gents in the front office know the exact time required by the workers to attend to the wants of nature. Whether wages are docked for the time the workers are absent from the treadmill is not stated. Right now we are not writing what we think. It's unfit for publication.

MANY of the large dailies in the East are denouncing the British unionists because they are fighting conscription and are insinuating, as usual, that the organized workers are an unpatriotic lot. The insinuation, of course, hurts the Englishmen, who are 3,000 miles away, and are only a clever editorial way of jabbing at American unionists across the shoulders of the British. What British union labor is trying to do is to protect itself in the exercise of some of the rights which it has painfully won over a long period of struggle. One by one these rights have been taken from labor by the government at the behest of the employers and under the plea of necessity for the preservation of the nation.

DETROIT Federation of Labor last week denounced the "preparedness" schemes in Congress as sinister attempts to foment European militarism upon this country. After a general discussion on the subject there was a vote against the resolutions. In Boston the C. L. U. adopted resolutions calling upon this country to make an effort to establish peace, and a committee was appointed to meet with representatives of other bodies to consider plans looking toward ending the war.

THE New York Industrial Commission has issued a report showing that 1,300 manufacturers in that state are paying 27 per cent more wages than they did a year ago. This does not mean that wages have advanced, as 17 per cent more workers are employed than last year. But there have been substantial increases made, thanks to the activity of the trade unions.

THE Mexican government has taken over the express business of the whole country, and there is another crowd of coupon-clippers out of jobs. Here's hoping they will have to go to work for a living.

Good Reports On Lecture Courses Still Pouring In.

TONOPAH, NEV., wires: "Walker meeting a howling success. Ryan worked like a beaver. He caught the crowd from the start and held them to a finish."

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Comrade W. J. Rogers writes: "Comrade Bennett gave us a very fine lecture last night in which he imparted highly interesting information and gave expression to splendid eloquence. Our hall was filled to its capacity."

NESS CITY, KANS.—Comrade Leonard Noll reports: "The Kirkpatrick lecture at Utica was a big success. An audience of 250 was present and 50 sets of books were sold to a highly pleased and appreciative audience."

GLENDAL, ARIZ.—"All three lectures were a decided success, literature sold well, good audiences and a number of new members were secured," reports Comrade Dr. Emmett Otto.

FRESNO, CAL.—Comrade C. A. Priest reports: "Meeting was well advertised and we had a fine evening for it. An audience of 300 was present and Comrade Seidel disposed of a good quantity of literature. Comrade Seidel was also instrumental in securing a few members with a number of good additional prospects."

MIAMI, ARIZ.—Comrade Robert B. Logan writes: "Kirkpatrick meeting a great success. Sold all the literature like hot cakes in a coffee house and did not have enough to supply the demand. Speaker well satisfied and the local is highly pleased."

PUEBLO, COLO.—Comrade Kolmann writes: "All three lectures a decided success, good audiences and literature sales. We are pleased with the result."

SLAVES. They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak; They are slaves who will not choose hatred, scolding and abuse. Rather than in silence shrink from the truth they needs must think; They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three. —James Russell Lowell.

WAR—ITS CAUSE AND CURE

By WILLIS ANDREWS.

WAR IS a Disease of the body politic. The causes that lead to war are as easily determined as the conditions that bring on epidemic disease. In olden times people believed that all kinds of maladies were attributable to the malign influence of evil spirits. In those days prayer was the only known remedy for afflictions of the flesh. Today the germ theory is accepted as the cause of disease. But in the matter of warfare between nations the people of today are no more enlightened than were our ancestors in their understanding of the cause and cure of diseases. For it will be remembered that at the outset of the war special days were set aside when people were exhorted to pray for the speedy termination of the bloody conflict. And all such prayers have been as fruitless of results as the prayers offered up by our ancestors to eradicate disease.

The socialists alone understand exactly what causes war, and just what the remedy is. But the socialists are unable to apply the remedy without the co-operation of the rest of the world.

The cause: In the industrial development of all countries under capitalism the power of production has become so great that so-called overproduction is the result. This "overproduction" is owing to the fact that labor receives in wages only a fraction of the value of its product, and is therefore unable to buy back the equivalent of what it creates. It is thus that foreign markets become necessary, if capitalism is to be perpetuated. In securing foreign markets each country finds itself in conflict with the economic interest of some other country. This results in war between nations. No matter what other pretext is assigned for war, this is the actual cause.

The cure: Under socialism all industries will be owned by the governments of the world and operated cooperatively in the interest of the whole people. As labor will receive the value of its product in wages, overproduction will then be unnecessary. With the abrogation of rent, interest and profit, no man will have the power to enslave another. With the ending of conflicting economic interests between nations, war between man and man will die a natural death.

Socialism is the star of hope that will lead future generations into paths of peace, plenty and happiness.

The Scandinavian Socialist Federation has started propaganda for Socialism among the farmers in the great Scandinavian settlements in the northwest. The Federation has been so fortunate as to secure for this work a capable speaker and organizer, who at the same time is a practical farmer himself, namely Comrade Ole Hjelt, who has just finished an extensive tour for the Socialist Party in Canada. Comrade Hjelt is scheduled to start work May 1st, in Duluth, Minn. From there he will proceed thru Wisconsin, speaking to the farmers in the rural districts as well as in the larger towns. Where he is thru with Wisconsin he will go to Minnesota and North Dakota and work among the great Scandinavian population in these states. Comrades and sympathizers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, who are interested in this, and are willing to arrange meetings for Comrade Hjelt in their locality, should immediately communicate with The Scandinavian Socialist Federation, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

A co-operative Socialist wholesale house agency to supply our stores and locals is contemplated. If interested let us hear from you. Committee on wholesale, Socialist Exchange, 2659 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.

What the War Really Means—

WAR is a pitiless revealer of motives.

THE present war is a struggle for economic supremacy between the capitalist interests of various nations.

BUT—what are the deeper economic causes? The "law of motion" driving the nations to slaughter?

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London Makes Another Great Anti-War Speech In Congress

By LUCIEN SAINT.

UNDAUNTED opposition to secret diplomacy, to monarchical notions of "international law" and the declaration that only the people of the United States can violate the honor of the United States were among the remarkable utterances of Socialist Representative Meyer London, speaking in the House shortly before the voting down of the McLemore resolution.

"This government," said London, "is founded on the idea that only such governments may exist as have the consent of the governed; that only such laws are to be obeyed in the making of which the people have had a part. How strange that simultaneously with these theories of government within the geographical limits of the nation the people should permit their international relations to be determined by secret diplomacy!"

London scored "one-man" diplomacy. "Why should we," he asked, "the 435 Representatives of the people, elected by the people, permit the question of war and peace to be determined by an individual?"

London scored the idea of war for national honor and war for revenge. "There is no glory in bloodshed," he said. "There is no glory in modern warfare. Secret diplomacy decides upon war, and men who have been forced into the armies by conscription are marched against one another. The men in the front ranks are not always the bravest. They are very often placed in the front ranks because they have offended against army discipline. The men in the second ranks line are instructed to shoot the men in the first line as soon as the latter turn their backs."

WILL NOT SHED BLOOD.

London scored those who are trying to find a cause for quarrel between the people of the United States and the people of Germany. "The average American," he said, "will shrink from the thought of shedding the blood of a German or Austrian as he would shrink from shedding the blood of an Englishman or of a Frenchman. That of a brother. We underestimate the humanity of the American people."

"Let us give notice," London asked the House, "to the world that the code which we develop is the use of physical force to settle international disputes has been repudiated by the American people. Such a declaration will be a greater boon to mankind than the Declaration of Independence which laid the basis of this Republic."

"The Socialist movement," in the name of which I speak, has in all countries and at all times opposed war and anything that would lead to war. It has opposed oppression of nationalities. It has resisted imperialism and colonial conquest. It has opposed the maintenance of armies and navies. It has everywhere demanded that international relations should be conducted in the open and by the representatives of the people, and it has insisted that every nation, no matter how small, be given full scope to develop its genius. It has not hesitated to tear away the mask of hypocrisy which in the name of law enables the strong of each nation to grind its own weak. It brands as hypocrites the international law which permits the crushing of the weak nations by the stronger. It has always contended for an international code of morality which would enable the nations of the world to live in peace and to settle their disputes thru international arbitration and not thru the arbitrariness of war.

HIGHER INTERNATIONAL CODE.

"In season and out of season I will urge the use of a higher code in our international relations. In season and out of season I will repeat the warning of the Socialists—the warning which has been disregarded by the nations of Europe, and for the flouting of which Europe is paying a heavy penalty today—the warning that there is no civilization worth while which is not based upon free men within each nation and upon free nations in the brotherhood of nations."

An International on a small scale has been perfected in Grand Rapids, Mich., where the Socialists have five language branches, Finnish, Ukrainian, German, Lithuanian and English speaking. The Central committee has recently been reorganized and Socialists of Grand Rapids are for the first time working in perfect co-operation with the organization of two new language branches are the immediate prospects, with others to follow. The first international program of any kind ever inaugurated in the city was held recently, followed by supper and dancing. Grand Rapids hopes at the spring election to land at least two Socialist Aldermen. They already have one member of the Board of Education, with fair prospects of securing another.

The Labor government of Australia has decided to postpone the referendum on the issue of conferring greater power on the Federal Parliament, the Premiers of the various States having agreed to co-operate with the National Parliament to solve Federal problems in taxation matters, dealing with monopolies, trusts, etc. Some of the unions don't like the idea of postponing the contest until after the close of the war, declaring that the State Senates, which are appointive and in the hands of the Liberal-Conservative Fusion will throttle important legislation and make the Labor party suffer the consequences.

Some 1,500 women relatives of French seamen gathered in the Labor Temple of Paris to inaugurate a general agitation for peace. They were addressed by Sebastian Faure, a prominent union official, who made an eloquent plea for peace which was applauded to the echo and created a profound impression. Later Faure was summoned to appear before a Cabinet official and warned that severe punishment would follow if he agitated further against war.

The French and German soldiers on certain parts of the war front were again becoming neighborly, talking to each other, shaking hands, exchanging souvenirs, etc., as was done over a year ago. Fearful that the men might become too unpatriotic and pledge to refuse to shoot each other, General Dubois, commander of the Sixth Army of France, issued an order expressing his indignation at such unwelcome and reprehensible doings and announced that severe penalties would be inflicted on all officers and soldiers who were caught and proven guilty of such practices.

Five representative Swiss have been selected to sit in Ford's Peace Conference at Stockholm. They are Henry Scherer, president of the International Committee for Labor Protection; Judge Heller, president of the Swiss Peace Association; Mrs. Clara Ragaz, of the International Commission for Permanent Peace; Herman Greulich, Socialist member of Parliament and president of Trade Union Federation, and Dr. Frederick Studer, chairman of the Swiss Socialist party.

Berlin Vorwaerts announces that Philipp Scheidemann, who was chief spokesman of the majority faction of the Socialists in the German Parliament, who supported the war credits, has lapsed to the minority faction, which is opposed to granting further war credits and demands that peace negotiations be started. The party officials of Solingen, Scheidemann's district, was almost unanimous in endorsing the minority position.

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THE MEN, he it observed, upon whom Mr. William Hughes pours forth the vials of his wrath, who are to be dealt with "with the ferocity of a Bengal tiger," have made a stand against recruiting and have also endeavored to uphold the principles of internationalism. For this offense, a government, masquerading under the title of "Labor" and completely dominated by the English imperial authorities whose lackeys they are, has already resorted to methods of suppression and tyranny that the Socialist movement in that country should be afraid of such an extraordinary conglomeration of imperialism and reaction.

Here, too, is an extract from a letter recently received from Australia that further indicates how matters stand with the Socialist anti-militarists in Melbourne, Victoria, the seat of the federal government.

"All (Socialist) meetings have been closed at the theaters. They (the Socialists) are trying to hold them at their headquarters. You can imagine the state of things when you hear they are afraid to open the door wide, the people being admitted one at a time, members of the party standing inside with weapons in case of a raid. They are afraid to light up the hall too brightly and have removed the piano and all books...."

Such is the sorry state in which democratic Australia finds herself today. Australian Socialists know what "preparedness" means!

COMRADES! All this is really a call to you in the United States to redouble your efforts in the task of crushing the beast of militarism that is surely but slowly raising his head amongst you. Take heed that you be not entangled in its meshes and feel the force of its blows as our comrades are doing under the Southern Cross.

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Choose Hillquit And Berger On First Ballot

MORRIS Hillquit of New York City, and Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Wis., were the only two candidates for the national executive committee chosen on the first ballot. Both have served the party for years as executive committeemen. Hillquit is a member of the present committee. Hillquit received 17,386 votes, while 17,070 were given to Berger. The three vacancies will be filled by taking

a second ballot, the results of which it is hoped will be by June 1. The names of those who will appear on the second ballot and the vote they received on the first ballot are as follows: Anna A. Maley, 10,508; John Spargo, 10,175; Arthur LeSueur, 8,275; John M. Work, 7,825; H. G. Creel, 7,660; and M. A. Simons, 6,581. The vote for all the candidates by states is as follows:

State	Hillquit	Berger	Maley	Spargo	LeSueur	Work	Creel	Simons
Alabama	13	7	64	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska	13	7	64	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona	26	19	119	26	4	150	17	28
Arkansas	26	19	119	26	4	150	17	28
California	62	18	38	78	68	824	822	11
Colorado	28	21	181	24	12	159	79	12
Connecticut	11	808	22	177	88	88	15	44
Delaware	4	2	8	23	12	10	14	19
District of Columbia	7	7	19	122	16	106	17	18
Florida	28	2	12	180	20	118	48	13
Georgia	96	40	64	1225	131	867	208	287
Idaho	53	20	74	560	88	40	322	116
Illinois	28	2	12	180	20	118	48	13
Iowa	35	8	50	507	39	21	886	102
Kansas	35	8	50	507	39	21	886	102
Kentucky	2	73	3	127	60	18	29	20
Louisiana	2	73	3	127	60	18	29	20
Maine	202	90	41	1069	84	124	11	77
Massachusetts	66	38	48	365	80	407	107	132
Michigan	57	24	30	637	88	759	212	142
Minnesota	2	3	30	3	3	3	3	3
Mississippi	23	7	32	477	20	213	24	821
Missouri	23	7	32	477	20	213	24	821
Montana	10	2	1	145	18	8	69	24
Nebraska	9	3	11	152	15	4	26	2
Nevada	9	3	11	152	15	4	26	2
New Hampshire	14	105	50	483	19	126	53	134
New Jersey	61	389	78	186	480	1409	108	672
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	28	11	2	158	4	12	116	11
Ohio	148	88	47	1897	186	50	2332	162
Oklahoma	96	40	64	1225	131	867	208	287
Pennsylvania	96	40	64	1225	131	867	208	287
Rhode Island	11	11	2	78	16	21	11	28
South Carolina	12	4	65	72	15	97	40	10
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	4	3	9	86	18	6	27	43
Vermont	9	3	11	152	15	4	26	2
Washington	548	17	9	604	109	141	115	15
West Virginia	10	4	20	178	39	19	115	16
Wisconsin	24	17	94	73	40	54	137	20
Wyoming	19	1	1	121	45	8	1	38
TOTAL	1,891	1,369	2,167	17,070	3,124	4,880	7,660	6,581

Unity Favored By Large Majority In Party Referendum

"Referendum A, 1916" proposing that the Socialist Labor Party be invited to send representatives to a conference for the purpose of working out a basis for the amalgamation of the Socialist Party with the Socialist Labor Party has passed by a large majority, the vote being 20,650 in favor and 4,495 against. The committee to represent the Socialist Party at this conference will consist of L. E. Katterfeld, George H. Goebel, S. E. Beardsley, Thomas W. Williams and Walter Lanfersiek. The official report on this referendum is as follows:

REPORT ON REFERENDUM "A", 1916.
The Socialist Labor Party of the United States has invited to select a committee composed of five of its members to meet in joint conference with a committee of five members to be elected by the National Committee of the Socialist Party.
Said joint conference shall meet within two months from the time of their election and work out a basis and agreement that provides for the amalgamation of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party in one organization.
Said agreement to be submitted to the two national organizations not later than June 1, 1916, and then immediately by said national organizations to be submitted to a referendum vote in the respective organizations for ratification or rejection.

State	YES	NO
Alabama	108	4
Alaska	108	4
Arizona	140	5
Arkansas	108	5
California	288	13
Colorado	287	8
Connecticut	287	8
Delaware	93	4
District of Columbia	152	1
Florida	215	16
Georgia	1,690	80
Idaho	547	63
Illinois	1,690	80
Iowa	477	60
Kansas	477	60
Kentucky	146	18
Louisiana	173	11
Maine	170	18
Maryland	89	14
Massachusetts	1,151	81
Michigan	640	128
Minnesota	1,145	130
Mississippi	472	114
Missouri	472	114
Montana	113	28
Nebraska	146	52
Nevada	53	12
New Hampshire	113	28
New Jersey	513	124
New Mexico	219	798
New York	2,477	798
North Carolina	24	39
North Dakota	24	39
Ohio	24	39
Oklahoma	1,654	88
Oregon	244	114
Pennsylvania	1,654	88
Rhode Island	13	28
South Carolina	13	28
South Dakota	13	28
Tennessee	68	1
Texas	127	7
Utah	127	7
Vermont	99	7
Washington	1,176	140
West Virginia	204	10
Wisconsin	776	82
Wyoming	82	32
Total	20,650	4,495

All the Czech Socialist papers in Bohemia have been suppressed by the Austrian government, and no good reason has been given to repeated demands of Socialist and other workers. There is great dissatisfaction being displayed on every hand.

First Ballot Shows No Choice For Secretary

There will be a second ballot in the national referendum for executive secretary. The result of the first ballot was as follows: Carl D. Thompson, 11,790; Adolph Germer, 10,894; Walter Lanfersiek, 5,283 and L. E. Katterfeld, 3,558. The vote for all the candidates by states is as follows:

State	Thompson	Germer	Lanfersiek	Katterfeld
Alabama	73	6	28	24
Alaska	73	6	28	24
Arizona	126	16	120	135
Arkansas	126	16	120	135
California	453	69	222	557
Colorado	98	29	56	137
Connecticut	113	11	11	11
Delaware	83	7	23	37
District of Columbia	83	7	23	37
Florida	127	16	120	135
Georgia	3	4	12	25
Idaho	67	60	85	113
Illinois	1,077	97	458	869
Indiana	302	28	128	466
Iowa	161	45	72	183
Kansas	161	45	72	183
Kentucky	26	29	103	20
Louisiana	26	29	103	20
Maine	58	26	82	86
Maryland	108	27	43	96
Massachusetts	1,088	27	241	288
Michigan	348	310	190	160
Minnesota	221	638	183	495
Mississippi	122	16	70	35
Missouri	268	8	164	216
Montana	112	10	45	205
Nebraska	127	15	29	103
Nevada	37	12	48	45
New Hampshire	149	31	79	31
New Jersey	368	31	74	280
New Mexico	18	9	41	73
New York	1,862	238	638	869
North Carolina	101	51	82	161
North Dakota	101	51	82	161
Ohio	524	225	848	452
Oklahoma	855	221	458	1291
Oregon	199	42	71	111
Pennsylvania	777	77	288	1243
Rhode Island	4	1	3	11
South Carolina	4	1	3	11
South Dakota	4	1	3	11
Tennessee	28	6	82	84
Texas	120	71	171	223
Utah	42	6	13	42
Vermont	32	6	13	42
Washington	47	76	76	62
West Virginia	307	74	64	106
Wisconsin	72	16	63	127
Wyoming	237	87	111	76
TOTAL	10,894	5,283	5,283	11,790

Jacob Vidnes, editor of the Social Demokrat, of Christiania, passing thru Paris recently, in a short conversation with some French comrades of L'Humanite's staff, spoke of the influence which the war had had on the development of Socialism in Norway. It had, he said, served to increase its following, and Socialism in his country was in a stronger position than ever before.

Official returns of the recent election in South Africa show that the Labor party, though split by the war issue, polled about 25,000 votes, a shade less than 10 per cent. Four members were elected to Parliament. If the election laws were fair the proportion of the Labor party's representation in Parliament would be 12 members.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND

Table Showing Status of the Society at the End of Years stated. In 5 Year Periods

At End of Year	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		Amount at Benefits Paid Since Organization		Amount Saved In Cash Reserv
	Men	Woman	Sick and Accident	Death	
1885	116	—	\$525.90	\$150.00	
1890	2,919	252	35,014.57	3,600.00	\$6,062.57
1895	10,992	1,924	310,846.07	75,581.00	35,265.38
1900	21,616	4,123	1,002,398.32	253,731.35	89,773.35
1905	28,470	5,912	1,962,960.82	587,740.96	220,323.38
1910	37,743	7,524	3,236,004.12	1,087,845.77	438,501.72
1913	42,344	8,022	4,149,132.13	1,468,273.25	774,453.98

For further information write to Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, Entrance on 7th St. No. 1, THIRD AVE., NEW YORK Second Floor

Letters from "American Socialist" Readers

HEARTILY APPROVES—I wish to express my hearty approval of the plan suggested by Comrade Engdahl in last week's issue, to devote the American Socialist to propaganda work alone, and issue a statement of party business and accounts in a separate sheet to party members only. I believe if this was done, that we could develop the American Socialist ultimately into a powerful American Daily Publication. There should be no reason why Chicago and surrounding district could not support a daily of the type of the Milwaukee Leader, but let us build up the American Socialist gradually that we may be surer of success.

I wish to advise readers of The American Socialist to obtain a copy of Howe's "The Evolution of Banking." It is interesting and makes the money question as plain as A.B.C.

J. ROBERT SHERROD, Fort Wayne, Ind.

IN KEEPING OF SOCIALISTS.—Not enough attention has been paid, it seems to me, to an editorial utterance of the New York Evening Post, discussing the attitude of German Socialists toward the Zeppelin airship raids in particular and towards the war in general, the Post lauded this attitude in a phrase which ought to become historic. The sentence is this:

"It would seem that the Social Democrats have in their keeping the conscience of Germany today."

Consider for a moment what this means. If, as against the Kaiser and the ruling class of Germany, the socialists have the conscience of Germany in their keeping today, cannot the inference be properly drawn that the same conscience will be in socialist keeping tomorrow and for the long series of tomorrow's? In other words that, in the struggle of the classes of Germany, which the future

will find accentuated, sharply and inevitably, our sympathies must go to the working class?

Again, if observers begin to realize that the socialists of Germany are deserving of sympathetic attention and consideration, it is not a long step to the belief that the socialists of the United States, their opinions and their philosophy, are deserving of the like consideration. Let me repeat the phrase of the Post: "The Social Democrats have in their keeping the conscience of Germany today."—HERBERT E. KINNEY, Norwich, Conn.

"TEUTONIPHOBIA."—So our good Comrade Ghery has fallen a victim to this dire disease along with Charles Edward Russell et al. Or am I et al. "Dubs"? That is the question. It is certainly too bad if these comrades are affected with a "bug"—a mental obliquity—but it is far worse if we are the victims of a perverse "blindness" and they are the true seers. I have tried to "get" the point of view of these comrades who fear a German invasion and a German conspiracy, but I am unconvinced of the reality of the Junker Bugaboo.

Several apparent facts persist in my mind that discount these fears very materially. For instance, the German people will have had enough of war and will be in no mood to undertake another when this war is over. They have no cause to fear, nor real or just cause to hate U. S. and, nor, nor support an attack upon U. S. as Germany has done in England (and incidentally Belgium and France). The Junker class will most likely be discredited and overthrown as a result of this war. Disregarding all of these important factors, however, we still have a second line of defense.

Unless Germany conquers England and captures or destroys the British navy (which is preposterous), England will remain Germany's rival and substantial enemy. England's own interest would not permit U. S. to be attacked and ravished by Germany any more than it left Russia to be attacked and despoiled.

Therefore the terrible German invasion would never get past the British navy plus the U. S. navy even if Germany was able or foolish enough to attempt such an expedition.

But supposing the impossible to be possible and Germany to be the absolute conqueror of all our potential allies, the result of the Dandelion expedition is not long to be that we would be so, abjectly helpless.

We can begin to prepare a third line of defense, to defend our capitalism against German Junkerdom when we see some real evidence of the Teutonic Peril.

Comrades, let us stop bickering over an imaginary evil and attend to fighting the very real evil that bats upon us.

I am sure that our worst and greatest enemies are not across the seas but in our very midst. I may be woefully ignorant moreover of what is going on in the party organization but I have seen no just grounds for the grave charge which Comrade Ghery brings against our German-American comrades. I am of old English descent, over two hundred years in America. I am neither pro-German nor pro-Ally. I am pro-Socialist.

My ideas may be wrong. I do not claim to be very astute. But perhaps if Comrades Ghery, Russell, et al., were not so very smart they wouldn't know so many hob-goblins.—RUFUS KNOATES, Norfolk, Va.

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MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

PRIZE LETTER THIS WEEK.
By ROBERT A. LINES.

Springfield, Mo.
I HAVE decided to become a "hustler" for our paper and here-with present my initial contribution of subs. I want the knife for my future source of inspiration and the penman for the Socialist local here. Whenever you have any good reading matter in the form of pamphlets or other form of propaganda, you will help me to reach the ears of the uninitiated by supplying me with a copy. I will just say that I secured these subs on the strength of the importance of pending legislation before congress and the amount of space and publicity this paper will use regarding it. The working class is realizing about what is "really" taking place is to read the Socialist press. I hope you will give us the "dope" on congress in large bunches and that I will be able to send in a bunch of subs occasionally.

The first bunch of subs sent in by this comrade amounted to a nice long list of 33 new readers. And Springfield, Mo., isn't a fertile field for the propaganda of Socialism either. It is with great joy that we enter the name of this comrade on our hustler list, knowing that he will continue to keep up his record-breaking work in the future.

Another slight gain of 146 this week, bringing our total up to 146. We put 1,689 names on the list but 1,543 came off with the result that the progress made is just a little bit slower than we would like. Let the hustlers work a little harder and we will make greater progress.

ROLL OF HONOR

Comrade Archer A. Rollins, of Polytechnic, Mont., isn't going to take a back seat for anyone. He orders sub cards and gets one of our souvenir knives and two Socialist pens. Comrade Arvid Ledin, of Duluth, Minn., sends in a list of 10. Comrade H. J. P. Enemark, of Portland, Maine, orders 16 sub cards and gets one of our souvenir knives. Comrade A. E. House, of Spokane, Wash., orders 28 sub cards in his campaign to educate the heathen. "The American Socialist ought to be in the home of every red card member," writes Comrade R. G. Fulford, of Fleming, Colo., as he renews his sub. "I hope you will get to everyone who claims to be a Socialist to take it, too." "I will try to do better next time," writes Comrade C. F. Engle, of Hecla, S. D., as he sends in ten of those ten week subs at 10 cents each. Local Allegheny, Pa., Socialist Party orders 28 sub cards. They have a bunch of hustlers at Pittsburgh. Ida Crouch-Hazlett orders 25 sub cards to sell at her meetings in Florida.

Kruse on Lecture Tour

William F. Kruse, Director of the Young People's Dept. of the National Socialist Party, and National Secretary of the Y.P.S.L., is starting on a tour of the eastern states under the



WM. F. KRUSE, Director of the National Executive Committee. He will make 53 dates east of the Mississippi, as given below.

April 18... St. Louis, Mo.
20... Indianapolis, Ind.
21... Cincinnati, O.
22... Wilkesburg, Pa.
23... Pittsburgh, Pa.
24... McKeesport, Pa.
25... Morgantown, W. Va.
26... Washington, D. C.
27... Baltimore, Md.
28... Camden, N. J.
29... Philadelphia, Pa.
30... Reading, Pa.
May 2... Jersey City, N. J.
3... Ansonia, Conn.
4... Brockton, Mass.
5... Lawrence, Mass.
6... Fitchburg, Mass.
7... Boston, Mass.
8... Lynn, Mass.
9... Hartford, Conn.
10... Elizabeth, N. J.
11... Rahway, N. J.
12... Watertown, N. Y.
13... Syracuse, N. Y.
14... Rochester, N. Y.
15... Niagara Falls, N. Y.
16... Jamestown, N. Y.
17... Erie, Pa.
18... Toledo, O.
19... Cleveland, Ohio.
20... Muskegon, Mich.
21... Chicago, Ill.
22... Kenosha, Wis.

This tour demonstrates the extent to which the work of the Y.P.S.L. has developed, for the leagues are offered practically the same service in regard to instructions and advertising material as can be furnished by the most expensive lyceum courses, and this at a very low rate. Every date on the course will also be marked by an "organization confab" in which the speaker will discuss local problems with the membership, no doubt important improvements in both local work and national relationships will result therefrom. Kruse has made a fine reputation for himself as a speaker and writer and his lecture, "The Fighting Chance" is looked forward to with great interest by all, socialists and non-socialists, young and old.

THE STORY CORNER

NOTE.—In this column there is traced, from week to week, the development of a typical Young People's Socialist League. The successes and failures are mirrored here and the chances which will find some of your own here set forth. Each installment is practically complete in itself, but it is advisable to follow the story regularly.

AS TIME WENT ON.

Time passes, and with each new day there comes, too, a set of new problems to be faced and conquered. People grow no younger, and our good friend Jim found out that the work of the young socialists is best done by the young spirit and enthusiasm of the young people. He had been engaged in Y.P.S.L. work for about ten years, and the discovery came to him with a great shock one day that new interests, other than those purely of the Y.P.S.L. were beginning to take hold of him.

During his years of active service for the young movement he had given the best that was in him, the progress of the league reflected to some extent the application of his energy. He had made some good friends, a few quite bitter enemies, this was only to be expected. The movement now counted its members by many thousands, its products, young men and women splendidly trained and equipped for labor's battle, had taken their places in the grim uncompromising fighting line among the older socialists. Many of them were now prominent in the Unions and in the Socialist Party, organizers, speakers, writers, or just plain active Jimmie Higginses, they all did their duty as they saw it, and were the better comrades and workers for their membership in the Young Socialist movement.

BUT A new movement had sprung up among the Yipsels. It was a younger, and in many respects a better membership than that which had preceded it, that membership of which Jim and Peggy had formed a part. There were far better organizations now to take care of the new recruits, and far better educational and social facilities to develop them. Besides, many of these new Yipsels had had the benefit of early training in socialist juvenile organizations, they were prepared for their duties as Yipsels even as those of the older Y.P.S.L. were prepared for their work as party members.

Recognizing these facts and glorying a little in his part in bringing them about, our organizer was glad to surrender the reins of the organization into younger, and as he thought, better hands. He never lost his interest in the league work. On all sorts of special work, such as educational courses and publicity getting, he could always be depended on. In giving up the work for the young socialists and taking up that of the old he helped once more, as so often before, to bind closer the comradeship ties that held together the junior and senior elements of the movement.

THE LEAGUE of course was greater than any individual and went right ahead in its work to greater

success and greater achievements than ever before. So the work went on and the league grew to new positions of influence and power from year to year, a credit to its workers and founders and a source of great strength to the socialist and trade union movements.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT.

Organization — Education — Solidarity.

WILLIAM F. KRUSE — — — Director

To reach the nation's youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement through Young People's Socialist Leagues.

Address all communications to:

Socialist Party Young People's Dept., 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

ORGANIZATION.

A league was started, March 6, at Shelbyville, Ind., with 28 charter members. The newly organized Fellowship League of Chicago held an organization rally at their headquarters, intensive educational work of audience of over 300. A splendid musical program was rendered, the National Secretary delivered an address, and 21 new applications for membership were taken up at the close of the meeting.

In Reading, Pa., now touring the country under the auspices of The American Socialist stopped in Lafayette, Ind. long enough to organize the Y.P.S.L. sentiment there into a five-week organization.

Fifty delegates representing seven leagues attended the first city convention of the Chicago Y.P.S.L. Extensive plans were made for a permanent city league here and the enthusiasm ran high. James H. Maurer and Barney McMahon spoke for the Yipsels after the close of the convention.

EDUCATION.

The Bronx Y.P.S.L. comes to the front with a detailed "Resolved" that the United States shall be placed in a position to defend itself with arms in case of an attack.

Henry A. Wise, of the National Socialist League takes the affirmative and James H. Maurer of the Socialist Party the negative.

A number of leagues throughout the country are with great profit to themselves taking up the Correspondence Courses of the Rand School. For intensive educational work of greatest value nothing has ever been produced to equal them.

In Reading, Pa., each applicant for membership in the Y.P.S.L. pays an initiation fee of 25c. This being used to give him a 40 weeks sub to The American Socialist. A good plan for making thinking socialists out of your members. Try it.

REGULAR NEWS NOTES.

Syracuse, N. Y., is working hard to gain renewed prestige. It is on the National Lecture Tour, and is getting in new members and reviving its old-timers. They hope to do great things.

The Comrades of New York City and northern New Jersey have been granted the use of one column in the Sunday edition of the New York Call. All Yipsels in the eastern states are invited to send their contributions to the Yipsel Editor, Milton D. Newman, 335 Communism Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In another column of this paper, a list of dates on the National Y.P.S.L. Lecture Tour is published. All leagues are requested to cut this out and keep it for reference. During the time of the tour there may be little delay in replying to ordinary correspondence, and matters of extreme importance should be sent to the speaker on route. Letters dealing with routine work will not be answered between April 15 and May 25. All orders will be filled as usual so no serious delay will result in our regular Y.P.S.L. work.

The Carpenter And The Rich Man.

A FEW copies of this book left. This was a regular dollar book, but we will send you one or more copies at the price of 50 cents, postage paid.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

(ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER TWO)

HENRY DUBB EDITION

Prize Contest Announcement

In the Henry Dubb Edition of The American Socialist we will publish five selected letters to Henry Dubb, for which the following prizes will be awarded:

First Best Letter: Library of Social Classics, 30 vol. cloth bound, (value \$15.)
Second Best Letter: \$5.00 in books selected by the winner.
Third Best Letter: \$3.00 in books selected by the winner.
Fourth Best Letter: \$2.00 in books selected by the winner.
Fifth Best Letter: \$1.00 in books selected by the winner.
The next five best letters will not be published but the writers will receive honorable mention.

RULES OF THE CONTEST:

1. Letters must be written in the first person.
2. They must be addressed to Henry Dubb, a symbolic working class character who is not a socialist and refuses to do his own thinking.
3. Letters must not exceed 250 words.
4. The writing must be done on one side of the paper, preferably typewritten or in ink.
5. All letters must reach this office not later than April 15, otherwise they will not be submitted to the judges.
6. All letters must contain the name and address of the writer, but we will withhold author's name at his request.
7. No manuscripts will be returned.

This contest is open to all, young and old. Get busy now, think and write your letter. The prizes are well worth trying for. All manuscripts should be addressed to: Editor, Henry Dubb Edition, The American Socialist, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago.



We Are Going To Wake Up The Henry Dubbs

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, CHICAGO.

For the enclosed \$..... send me..... copies of the Henry Dubb Edition of The American Socialist, dated April 29. I want to join the big fight to wake up the Henry Dubbs.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

The Henry Dubb Edition will be dated, Saturday, APRIL 29,

AND WILL BE MAILED IN TIME FOR MAY DAY DISTRIBUTION. THIS EDITION MUST REACH ONE MILLION HENRY DUBBS THROUOUT THE COUNTRY AND IT IS UP TO YOU TO REACH THEM.

CLIP THE COUPON!

CLIP THE COUPON IN THIS AD NOW, FILL IT OUT AND SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE!

Local Secretaries, Literature Agents and Wide Awake Comrades should take this matter up at their next local meeting and get the local to make the Henry Dubb edition a feature distribution number. Let's celebrate the First of May by doing something to wake up the Henry Dubbs. There is no better way you can spend the First of May than in a supreme effort to bring the message of Socialism to the toilers of the country.

BUNDLE RATES
\$25.00 for 5,000
\$5.00 for 1,000
\$2.50 for 500
\$1.00 for 200
50 cts. for 100

SEND IN YOUR ORDER TO-DAY!

Lesson For Baby Week

By AGNES H. DOWNING.

THIS IS! Baby Week; the attention of the country is to be centered on baby welfare. The National Children's Bureau, which promoted this week has made a big study of children's problems and has found that even so helpless and appealing a thing as a little baby has enemies.

Enemies? Does any one hate little babies? No! But yet there are those who make war on them. Babies are not killed because any one wants to kill them, yet the poor little things are sent to their deaths with more certainty, and their ranks are decimated in far larger percentage than is the most hapless army in the world today.

Why, and how, you want to know.

HERE ARE some of the facts collected and published by the National Children's Bureau:

"Where the father's weekly wage is under \$10 per week 48 per cent of all the babies born die before they reach the age of one year." And remember that one half of all the fathers in the United States get less than \$10 a week, as reported by the National Industrial Commission.

So it is a loss of nearly half the babies of all the families with the wage under \$10 weekly. No army in the European war has lost that large a percentage of its numbers so far, yet we are justly appalled at the awful slaughter of war.

Can we perfectly sure that the wages of the father is connected with the death of the children?

AGAIN to quote further from the reports of the Children's Bureau above: "Where the father's weekly wage is from \$10 to \$12 per week 23 per cent die before they reach one year; where the wage is from \$12 to \$17 a week 19 per cent die in the first year; but when the wage is over \$17 a week but 7 per cent die in the first year." These are the facts. Each dollar or two added to the father's wage saved a few more of the children.

In several typical American cities in the year 1912 the deaths of infants in the "good" sections of the city was 5 out of every 100 born; in the poor sections it was 27 out of every 100 born. Comfortable homes, good air and food, fire in winter and ice in summer saved 22 per cent. Or take the figures first given which are averages for the country at large, a raise to \$17 a week for all fathers would save 41 per cent of the babies born to half of the families.

But that is not all. The causes that kill so many weaken many others, and these must go to the battle of life with the heavy handicap of physical and sometimes its accompanying mental deficiency.

IT WOULD be a frightful conqueror indeed who would put to death one-half of the infants in a year and weaken many of the remaining half. Herod has been execrated in history for two thousand years because he

ordered the death of the male children under two years. It was bad of course but "patriotic" American capitalists have out Herod Herod; for them it is one-half of all children male and female, and not for one time but for all time as long as they have the power.

It is good that we have this Baby Week. It is also good that the students of the question will be convinced that the real help for the babies must come thru the father's pay envelope.

Cornelius Lehane is booked to deliver eight addresses at Minneapolis as follows: March 15th, 7-45, Women's Club, 9-00, Trades and Labor Assembly; March 16th, 2-30, Dept. of Economics Minnesota State University; 8-00, Teamsters Joint Council; March 17th, 8-30, Carpenters Local No. 17; March 18th, 3-00, Saturday Lunch Club, 8-00, Mass Meeting at Unitarian Church; March 19th, 8-00, Emmett Literary Society.

Buffalo, N. Y., has been shocked to its depths. A young teacher at the Technical High School, Elizabeth L. Rice, has had the temerity to write on her blackboard the well-known passage by Jack London, entitled "A Good Soldier." And, just to show its fairness, Buffalo has appointed three officers of the 74th Regiment to investigate the matter. We await their verdict.

Warren Is Answered.

FRED D. WARREN, Girard, Kansas. Dear Comrade Warren: I have read your letter about Comrade Phifer's book, The Coming Kingdom, in The American Socialist. I have often wondered that you comrades who were so closely associated with Phifer in his work for the cause have had so little to say about his truly remarkable book. He may be prophetic, and he may be altogether wrong in his conclusions, but the book is certainly worthy of the closest study. I know of but one other book that I have read repeatedly; but I am now going over his work for the fourth time. When I first read it, the great war had just started, and the book made me very blue. But now as I go over it, I seem to enter more into the spirit of the writer, and I discover that while he regards the then impending world war as only a small thing compared to worse to follow, he still has a very definite and sure hope for the future. The effect on me now is to encourage and strengthen.

—W. G. KRUNZE, Corning, N. Y.

This book was first published in 1910. It contains 300 pages, in 16 "books" and 90 chapters. The original price was \$1, but it goes, while the edition lasts, for half price, 50c, if ordered thru NATIONAL OFFICE SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

The Norwegian Socialist party has 54,000 members, and maintains 15 daily papers, with an average circulation of 150,000 copies. The central organ of the party, Socialdemokraten, has 40,000 subscribers, and made a net surplus of \$15,000 last year. The Socialist party is represented in Parliament by 19 representatives. The other 123 representatives are divided into 21 Liberals and 102 Conservatives. In the recent election the Norwegian Socialists polled 200,000 votes, a gain of 75,000 votes over the previous election. It was the only Norwegian party to make any gains, but lost four seats in Parliament thru the nonpartisan combination of the old parties. The Socialist party also has 1,500 municipal councilors scattered all over the country, 36 of them in the City Council of Christiania in a total of 84.

W. J. Lomtatidse, one of the best known Socialists in Russia, is dead, another victim to Czarism. He was elected to Parliament in 1907 from Kutais, in the Caucasus, and when he and others of his party demanded that the Duma be clothed with real authority rather than be treated as a harmless debating society, they were arrested and tried for treason. Lomtatidse was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and his torturous confinement developed tuberculosis. While in prison in Sebastopol, Lomtatidse wrote an article exposing the terrible conditions that existed in the penal institution, which was smuggled out of the country and printed, and it raised a great storm of protest, with the result that the unfortunate man was treated worse than ever and his death hastened.

According to reports from Copenhagen, the Danish Socialist Party has received an invitation from the International Socialist Committee of Bern, Switzerland, to participate in a new international peace conference which the Socialists are to hold in Holland in April.

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Due Stamp Dater.

EVERY Local Secretary should have a Due Stamp Canceller. We furnish dater with the necessary rubber dates for 60 cents. If you want a check on dues payments, the only method is by dating the stamp when it is pasted on the card. The dater just fits the stamp.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

WHAT CONGRESS OUGHT TO DO

Four page leaflet. We have 100,000 left and will clean them out at 50c per 1000, which will hardly pay more than express or parcel post charges.

... FIFTY CENTS PER THOUSAND ...

SOCIALIST PARTY

803 WEST MADISON STREET - - - CHICAGO

Meyer London's Speech In Franked Envelopes.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to print Meyer London's first speech in Congress. If you want to send this speech to your friends, send \$2 to the National Office, Socialist Party, and one thousand will be sent you. These will come in franked government envelopes on which you need pay no postage, and which can be sent anywhere in the United States. Order immediately as the subject matter of the speech is of particular interest just now. In his speech Comrade London has proposed what is considered the best means of securing Peace, and at least a million copies of this document should be distributed.

TWO DOLLARS PER THOUSAND

SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.